Flora-Orchids by the Million-Fifty Miles Through Santa Anna's Farm.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, July, 1891. RODE SEVENTY-TWO



miles on a street car. A mad, wild race over hill and valley down

world. Such is a mazy idea of the trip I took vesterday morning in coming from Jalapa to the little village from whence you take the rail-road for Vera Cruz. It was a ride over the longest street car line in the world. It was a ride through some of the most picturesque country of the American continent, and it is a ride word that the world. It was a ride through some of the most picturesque country of the American continent, and it is a the word of the word ride which, within a month, will have passed om the possibilities of travel. JALAPA THE BEAUTIFUL.

Areay up in the mountains, within sight of the snow-topped volcano, Orizaba, surrounded by the richest of lands, lies one of the wealthlest and most beautiful cities of Mexico. This is the old, old town of Jalapa. There is no place in Switzerland more beautifully located, and you will find no town on the continent nore picture-que. It lies right in the moun-ains. The clouds nestle among the hills about it and every street climbs up and down, giving a series of beautiful views and vistas. The houses are all of one or two stories. They are of stucco, and they look as though they had all been finished but a year or so ago. They have long, low, overhanging roofs of red tile, and these roofs jut out about a yard and a half over the street and the rafters and the inside of the roofs are painted a delicate light blue. Below this blue omes the brown, drab



street. The houses have great windows covered with iron bars, and out of these look the beautiful girls for which Jalana is famous, They have blue eyes, dark hair and evebrows. cream. Not a few of them have rosy cheeks. camera as I passed through the streets. The ground floors of the houses are level these windows right into the houses and see the red-tiled floors, the walls frescoed in gay colors and the garden of tropical plants which forms the court yard, about which the house is built. The people did not seem to resent inspection and the fair senoritas laughed when I pointed the camera at them, and I found them kinder and better looking than the people of any other part of the Mexican republic. The Mexicans themselves have a proverb concerning them. They say that Jalapa is a part of heaven let down to earth and the proverb is, "Las Jalapenas son halaguenas," or "Bewitching and alluring are the women of Jalapa."

The town is in the center of the richest of the coffee regions of Mexico. It has about 14,600 people and it is the most old-fashioned city of this old-fashioned country. Its trade is very great, however, and for twelve years the only connection it had with the seaport has

very great, however, and for twelve years the only connection it had with the scaport has been this street car line, which runs from it to Vera Cruz. Now the Interoceanic railroad of Mexico runs from the capital weeks, and within a few weeks more the line from Jalapa to Vera Cruz will be completed and the transway will be given up. It was thought that the grades were too steep to be mounted by steam, but modern investors and mounted by steam, but modern invention and engineering have proved the mistake. The iron horse within a month horse within a month at the latest will super-cede the mules and the crack of the whip of the Mexican Jehu will be lost in the shrick of the

Transport of the mixing and the first of the mixing and of the are surburban lots about Washington.

It is curious to note the stages of the same crop in almost the same fields. Here is a field of in almost the same fields. Here is a field of corn in ear, and next to it you see another with the sprouts just shooting from the ground. This ground will produce two crops of corn a year, and it never needs fertilization. Now we pass a coffee plantation. The glossy bushes are shaded by tall, wide-leaved banana plants, whose heads bend over, and upon many of which there are long brown blossoms or buds as big as an ear of corn. The coffee bushes are full of ripe red berries and the flora and the trees are wonded. berries and the flora and the trees are wonder fully beautiful. Here is a Buena Noches tree thirty feet high, crowned with great red flowers, and there are trees filled with blosthirty feet high, crowned with great red flowers, and there are trees filled with blossoms which are of the same size and shape as the calla lily, and below them are the long yellow tendrils of the Mexican love plant, which have wrapped themselves around the moss-covered fences and shine like sapphires under the rain and the sun. The rain of the morning is now closing with a sunshower, and the dark coffee trees are covered with drops of diamonds set into their emerald leaves.

ORCHIDS BY THE MILLION. for miles from Jalapa we go into a forest and here we first see the Mexican orchid. They increase as we go onward until they cover the increase as we go onward until they cover the forest and hang down in great bunches, making the trees look as though they were studded with porcupines decorated with the most wonderfully shaped and beautiful flowers. These orchids are of more than an hundred varieties. They are of all shapes and colors and you find them on all sorts of trees. You could have a car load here for the picking, and they hang over the road and fairly

ON A STREET CAR.

Ioad down the branches of the trees to which they are married. Birds of the brightest of plumage fly in and out among them, and the mocking bird whistles at our car as the mules go galloping by. The vegetation changes as you go on. Near Jalapa you find the forest trees of Ohio, and twenty miles further down the mountain you have jumped into the vegetation of Florida and Louisiana. You soon get into the fields of pineapples. They are little low bushes like cabbages and they cover the ground, their red bodies shining out below the green leaves. Near them are fields of sugar cane, and I am told that sugar will grow here from year to year without replanting for more than twenty years. In some parts of western Mexico there are said to be plants which have been cut year after year for parts of western Mexico there are said to be plants which have been cut year after year for forty years, and which still thrust out new shoots from the old stumps, which fairly bubble with saccharine water. The cattle of this part of Mexico are fat, and these green hills are dotted with cows, sheep and goats. These are generally watched by half-naked peons, and every new and then you pass a thatched village or a great haciends.

SANTA ANNA AND HIS FARM. We came on a dead gallop up to the station where Santa Anna made his headquarters on the Mexican mountains. A gallop through great forests and dense jungles. A ride through orange groves and pineapple beds. A jump from the regions where the coffee grows, through myriads of trees loaded with orchids, out into groves of palms and on into the rank tropical vegetation of the Mexican hot land. A ride with strange drivers, who remind you of Italian brigands. A ride through a strange people, who live in strange houses and who look as queer as though they came from the other side of the as though they came from the other side of the land. As we did girl. He had a whip twenty feet long, and his sullen eyes looked out of a handsome face under a gorgeous yellow hat, whose brim was pulled down over his eyes. His whip crack sounded like a pistol, and, up hill or down hill, he thrashed his mules, keeping them on a dead gallop all the time. He seemed to delight in whipping the mules as we passed the peons on the road, and he was the admiration of the dark-seed Indian circle who leaded at his with dark-eyed Indian girls who looked at him with great eyes as we went by. The Indians of the hot lands are different from those of the Mexican plateau. They wear fewer clothes, and in fact some of them wear nothing at all. I saw many naked babies, and under one palm leaf roof half a dozen men slept with nothing but breech clouts on them and the sun crawled in through the slits in the roof and painted their skins a varnished mahogar brown. Many of the women were bare arms and bare bosomed. They all had long black hair, which hung in braids down their backs, and some of them as they looked out of the tall thatched huts were really beautiful.

> lazy and a greater part of this ride was taken through the state of Vera Cruz. The soil is so rich and fruit is so plenty that they can almost live without working, and they do no more than they can possibly help. Their huts are made of canes of about the size of a ushing pole and I noted that they were very ingen-iously constructed. Nails are dear in Mexico iously constructed. Nails are dear in Mexico and these huts were all tied together.
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> The poles are driven into the ground and they extend about five feet upward, making a circular or square wall of poles fastened together by other poles, which run around them and to which they are tied. From the top of these walls a conical or flat ridge roof runs upper times the pants for forty-nine cents he wasn't making a long of them of size to pay for mining. The most valuable stone of this description ever discovered in this country was the well-known "Dewey diamond" which was first seen glistening in a shovelful of earth dug by a laborer engaged in grading a street at Manchester, Va., in 1855. It weighed this season, anyway. But

HOUSES OF FISHING POLES.

The Indians of Vera Cruz are said to be

and to which they are tied. From the top of these walls a conical or flat ridge roof runs upward. These roofs are made of palm leaves and fishing poles, and the thatch of palm is tied to the poles. The poles of the ground wall are not always very close together, and you can see the whole operations of the family going on within them. Some of them have but one room and men, women and children, married and single, sieep and dress under the same piece of thatch. Many of the huts have no doors, and we caught some unmentionable sights as we went by. The people sleep on the ground and they cook without stoves and the smoke same piece of thatch. Many of the huts have no doors, and we caught some unmentionable sights as we went by. The people sleep on the ground and they cook without stoves and the smoke finds its way out as best it can. Many of the cirls are very pretty and the whole ride was a kaleidoscopic panorama of ever-changing humanity.

San Francisco that two men named Arnold and Slack had found diamonds and other precious stones in great quantities in Arizona. Among some of the objects shown in confirmation were 18,000 carats of so-called rubies and a large number of diamonds, one of 108 carats weight. The gems were displayed to investors weight.



and we reached the end of our journey about three in the afternoon. Allowing two hours three in the afternoon. Allowing two hours eld of a with for stops, we made the seventy-two miles in six hours, or an average of twelve miles an hour, by no means a bad record for street cars and mules. During this ride we used twenty-eight mules and we changed about every eight miles. The ride back from Vera Cruz to Jalapa is said to take twice as long, and the trip will be made in three hours by the new railroad. The railroad trip, however, will not compare in historic interest or in natural scenery with this ride on the street cars. The journey is like one taken in a comfortable carscenery with this ride on the street cars. The journey is like one taken in a comfortable carriage, for the track is smooth and the seats are comfortable. The old road over which it goes has been in existence for hundreds of years, and it was over it that the Indian peasants carried their heavy packs of merchandise before this street car line was built, and for hundred of years all the mule trains and man trains which carried the imports received at Yera Cruz to Mexico city had to pass over this road. The road is now as safe as any road in the United States, but only a few years ago it was infested by brigands and travelers were often robbed and killed, or rather killed and robbed, upon it. You may still see wooden crosses by the road-side with heaps of stone about them, and you may know that each of these crosses stands above the bones of a murdered man and that the stones have been cast by the superstitious passers by upon the graves as monuments.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

SOME NATIVE GEMS.

Precious Stones That Are Found in the United States.

HOME-MADE SPARKLERS.

Nearly All the Gems Known to the World Exist in This Country-The Only Trouble is That They Are Not Big and Plentiful Enough to Pay for Mining.

66 MINING FOR PRECIOUS STONES will never become a profitable industry in the United States," says Mr. Kunz, the celebrated gem expert.

Systematic search for such mineral treasures according to his averment, is carried on nowhere in this country save in Maine and North Carolina. Elsewhere they turn up accidentally or while search is being made for other valuable substances. Sapphires are often discovered in Montana gold sluices; the beryl from Connecticut is obtained in connection with mice mining; from the beds of streams and decompos ing rocks of Wyoming moss agate is gathered, and on the beaches of the lakes chlorastrolite and other beautiful jewels attract the eye of the collector. Nearly all of the gems secured in such ways are either sold to tourists or are sent in small parcels to the big cities for sale. Nevertheless, it is true that nearly all of the known varieties of precious stones are pro-duced in this country.

More than two centuries ago the turquoise

mines of New Mexico were industriously worked by the Indians. There and elsewhere the untutored aborigines made arrow and spear points of rock crystal, smoky quartz, agate, lasper, obsidian and opalized wood. Some of the most beautiful of these implements of war-fare and the chase are now used for ornaments fare and the chase are now used for ornaments by white people. A few gems of really great price have been found from time to time in various parts of the Union, although most newspaper reports of such discoveries have been mistaken or much exaggerated. The "Blue Ridge sapphire." or "Georgia marble," as it was called, found in 1883 in a mountain brook was estimated to be want of 1800 by as it was called, found in 1883 in a mountain brook, was estimated to be worth \$50,000 by two jewelers who examined it. Unfortunately it proved subsequently to be merely a piece of rolled blue bottle glass, of which fact its owner could be convinced only when he saw a platinum wire coated with a portion of it melted. num wire coated with a portion of it melted.

Another wonder was a nine-cunce emerand, plowed up near Gibsonville, N. C., which was shown by a magnifying glass to contain many small diamonds. Its value was supposed to be enormous, so that its finder, believing that he possessed the largest gem of the kind in the world, carried it to New York, being afraid to world, carried it to New York, being arraid to intrust so great a fortune to an express company. His prize proved to be agreenish quartz crystal with small liquid cavities in it. Five dollars was about its worth. The "Wetumpka dollars was about the worth." ruby," from Elmore county, Alabama, weighed six ounces and was appraised at a vast sum. However, a small fragment sent to New York proved it to be only a garnet. A quartz crystal picked up near Danbury, N. C., was believed at first to be a genuine diamond, its value being estimated by local jewelers at \$7,000. WHERE DIAMONDS ARE FOUND.

Diamonds are found along the eastern slope of the Alleghanies from Virginia to Georgia and also in northern California and in southern weight. The gents were displayed to investors in a scheme for exploiting the region and were deposited in the Bank of California for safe-keeping. Heavy capitalists became deeply interested, and finally a party representing the investors and accompanied by experts of their keeping. Heavy capitalists became deeply interested, and finally a party representing the investors and accompanied by experts of their own selection started out prospecting. Upon reaching the mountain to which they were guided every one picked up gems and enthusiasm arose to a pitch corresponding. In a week 1,000 carats of diamonds and 6,000 carats of rubies were gathered. Luckily, Clarence King, director of the geological survey, thereupon made an expedition to the fields, the result of which was an exposure of the affair. His investigations proved that the whole business was a humbug, that the mines had been "salted" beforehand, that the supposed rubies were ordinary garnets and that the 108-carat diamond was a piece of quartz. It was ascertained that the swindlers had purchased large quantities of rough diamonds of small value in London for the purpose of scattering them about. So well was the fraud planned that its promoters realized \$750,000. At present 95 per cent of all the diamonds produced in the world are obtained from the Kimberley mines in South Africa. in South Africa.

TURQUOISE IN LARGE QUANTITIES. Turquoise is found in large quantities in New Mexico, and also in Arizona, Nevada and Col-

Emeralds of value have been numerously found in Alexander county, N.C. They are discovered in pockets in the rock and a company is regularly organized at Stony Point for working the mines there. Some beautiful beryls—the emerald is a variety of beryl—have been secured in the neighborhood of Haddam, Conn., and the largest beryls in the world are obtained at Grafton and Acworth, N.H. From the former locality a crystal over six feet long was quarried, and another weighing two and a half tons. These wonderful crystals are of a pale green color. Such specimens rarely have transparent spots so large as to allow the cutting of even a small gem. Aquamarine, another sort of beryl, is plentiful in New England. The richest colored gems of this kind come from Royalston, Mass. Though small they are almost as blue as sapphires. Chrysoberyl is found in many parts of Maine, but not of sufficient transparent was their surprise, when they sat up to shake hands over their bet-EMERALDS OF VALUE.

of the complexion. Every pretty woman should surely have a hand glass of rock crystal. Near Lake George in New York state great quantities of small and very pure rock crystals are gathered, specimens, both natural and cut, being mounted in jewelry and sold to tourists. being mounted in jewelry and sold to tourists. Many of them are whiter than any diamond and frequently as brilliant and transparent. A specimen with a drop of water inclosed will sometimes sell for as much as \$30. Certain mines of them at Little Falls, N. Y., are worked by tapping the rock until a hollow sound is heard, indicating a cavity, and within such cavities the crystals are discovered, sometimes as many as a bushel. In one cavern years ago were found several tons of these quartz crystals, the sides of the cavity, thirty feetlong and six feet high, being completely covered with them. The sale of such stones in that region amounts to fully \$10,000 per annum. At ered with them. The sale of such stones in that region amounts to fully \$10,000 per annum. At those of the palm. These markings almost entirely disappear after the pedal extremity has the thick that the ordinary rock crystals. The demand for them is so great that the inhabitants thereabouts have learned to produce them artificially by putting a number of crystals in a box and keeping them revolving for a few days by water power.

It has end of the palm. These markings almost entirely disappear after the pedal extremity has come to be employed for purposes of support and locomotion.

The hands and feet of a human being are strikingly like those of the chimpanzee in conformation, while the guerilla's resemblance to man in these respects is even more remarkable. The higher area have been electified as

ing 400 grains, was secured there, as well as hundreds of other beauties of great value. Fresh-water pearls are found in many streams of this country in the shells of mussels called "unios." More than \$10,000 worth of them were sent to New York at one time within three months from Wisconsin, one specimen being sold for \$500. Nearly two bushels of unio pearls were dug out of an ancient Indian mound in the Little Miami valley half a dozen years ago. They were all so much decayed, however, as to be of no commercial value. It is believed that ordinarily pearls are formed by the de-posit of a secretion of the mollusk around a particle of sand or other foreign body which has found lodgment within its shell, but instances have been known where very small fishes have got into an oyster and have been enveloped in a beautiful nacreous covering. being thus transformed into pearls themselves.

A SUIT OF CLOTHES FOR \$1.35. Not Exactly Swell, but Brand-New, Nice

Looking and Durable. CONGRESSMAN WAS SEEN THE OTHER A day swelling along Pennsylvania avenue in what was evidently a new suit of clothes. In response to a jocular comment upon the unusual dudesqueric of his carriage and apparel he grinned and said: "How much do you suppose I paid for this

suit? One dollar and thirty-five cents was the price. I got it for a trifle less because we statesmen have a right to expect a reduction. The dealer told me that when he let me have the pants for forty-nine cents he wasn't making a decent profit on them. Fifty-five cents was the regular retail price and the coat was seventy-five cents. I didn't get any reduction on that. Vest? Oh, I didn't get one. It was thirty cents more, and I don't set up for a thirty cents more, and I don't set up for a complete the second secon swell, at this season, anyway. But you can see for yourself that the suit is a very respectable one, such as a man might wear in fall or spring and not be ashamed of his costume. It's none of these cheap, flimsy summer garments, but a good suit of clothes for any season. May be it isn't wood, but it looks like it. No, it isn't wood pulp. There's wear in it, too. The man who sold me the suit said that if it wore out in three months he'd give me another.

three months he'd give me another.

"What I want to say is how much excuse is there for anybody's being shabby when a good suit of clothes can be bought for \$1.35? Where's the mystery in the manufacture? Machinery does it all. It might almost be said that human hands don't touch these garments, from the raw material to the finished product. The cleth is material to the finished product. The cloth is cut out in patterns, a thousand at a time, with knives; the button holes are made by machin-ery and the buttons themselves are stamped upon the cloth instead of being sewed. It is like the pig that is put into one end of a piece of mechanism, with its throat cut, and comes out at the other in the shape of sausages and tooth brushes.
"Furthermore—and mark me when I say it—

"Furthermore—and mark me when I say it—
the people who made this suit of clothes I wear
got more for their labor than any workmen before them oper received for the same sort of
toil. The dy against machinery, alleging that
it robs the laborer with hands, has been going
on ever since the invention of the printing
press. It began long before that. But the fact
is that workingmen and working women get
twice the wages they did thirty years ago.
Even of the sewing women this type, and the twice the wages they did thirty years ago. Even of the sewing women this is true, and the Song of the Shirt ought to be sung an octave higher than a generation back. Talk of prices before the war! Why, for everything that is before the war! Why, for everything that is bought, save a few staple commodities, prices are one-half what they were then. So let us appreciate the advantages of a mechanical civilization and enjoy the privilege of wearing clothes at \$1.35 a suit. This is an age when even the tatterdemailons at the street corners can afford to be well dressed if they choose. It is only for want of ambition nowadays that every beggar is not a swell."

after ducks at G. It was late in the season, and ducks were flying so high that it was

FUNNY PACTS ABOUT FEET. Study Concerning the Tootsles of Infa

A Few Scientific Theories. How MANY PEOPLE HAVE EVER taken notice of a baby's foot, except to admire its pinkness and prettiness?" said a well-known scientist to a STAR reporter. "And yet to the anatomist it is a revelation. Take, for example, the tootsies of a child of ten months that has never walked nor stood alone. It has a power of grasping to some extent and is used instinctively like a hand. The great toe has a certain independent working, like a thumb, and the wrinkles of the sole resemble those of the palm. These markings almost en-

ber of crystals in a box and keeping them revolving for a few days by water power.

PEARL FISHERIES.

The most important marine pearl fishery in America is carried on in the Gulf of California, where the true pearl oysters are plentifully found. Recently the fisheries have been let by franchise from the Mexican government to the Pearl Sheil Company of San Francisco. The beds were first discovered 300 years ago by Hernando Cortez when he discovered Lower California. He took possescion of them and sent a number of fine pearls to the King of Spain. Divers gather the oysters and a strict police system is maintained to guard against theft. After the bivalves have been opened and any precions contents removed the shells themselves are cleaned and sent to Liverpool, London and Hamburg, where they sell at from 10 to 20 cents a pound. The pearls from 10 to 20 cents a pound. The pearls from this fishery at one time brought from \$\circ{1}{2}\$150,000 to \$\circ{2}{2}\$200,000 a year, but the beds have been so overworked that their value has been much diminished. An enormous pearl, the pride of the Spanish regalia, weighing 400 grains, was secured there, as well as hundreds of other beauties of grent value.

"There are many scientists nowadays who contend that man is not structurally adapted to walking on two feet, and that this habit is responsible for the frequency of rupture in the male and of uterius complaints in the female. If this most interesting of animals went on all fours, they say, the strong abdominal walls would properly uphold the internal organs. Also they find confirmation of their theories in the fact that the toot of the uphorn infant is the fact that the foot of the unborn infant is very like that of the anthropoid apes, lacking development at the heel.

POWER OF THE GREAT TOE. "However all this may be, there is no doubt of the fact that the power of the great toe for grasping and other services may be preserved and developed after infancy if the foot is not confined. Many savage peoples make considerable use of the foot for handy purposes. Australian natives employ the grasping power of their great toes in climbing trees, and it is their habit to pick up in the same way spears and other objects from the ground. Nubian horsemen hold the reins with their big toes and Chinese boatmen pull their oars by the same means. Persons born without hands often use their feet for nearly every object that hands feet for nearly every object that hand-ordinarily serve for threading needles with their toes, using scissors, writing, &c. It is a very interesting thing to examine the skeletons of a human foot and hand side by side, and to observe how the two structures are absolutely similar, save for certain modifications which adapt the foot for locomotion and the hand fo

EQUIPPED FOR LOCOMOTION. "There seems to be no doubt that man, compared with other animals, is very poorly equipped for locomotion. The horse walks on its toe nails, likewise the mountain goat and all ground. Did it ever occur to you to think how wretchedly inferior as a runner man is to nearly every other living creature? ... The instep is a feature peculi

cally to man. As a rule want of development cal development. Certain negro races lack it notably. In southern cities colored youths who enjoy the gift of flat feet do frequently, when the pavements have been watered in the evening, walk over them, their soles acting like the leather suckers utilized for purposes of amusement by small boys, and delight in the loud reports which follow their steps.

From the occidental point of view the Chinese deformity has always been regarded as

most interesting in considering the subject of a quarter of an hour looking for some se feet. Torturing of these extremities is begun in the second year of infancy by turning the toes underneath and bandaging them tightly in that position. Among the rich it is considered necessary that the big toe shall approach the heel as nearly as possible. Of course, the pain is agonizing, and delicate children frequently are killed by the process. But even death is preferable to being out of the fashion."

TOLD BY AN OLD MINER.

How the Mexican Bandits Knew He Had Been Handling a Lot of Gold. From the Helena Journal. "The good old days are gone," sighed the

forty-niner, "and they'll never come again. When youth's pulse beats high with pleasure. when the sky is clear and there are no black and lowering clouds on the horizon, when, in short, a man feels that all he has to do to acquire a controlling interest in the earth is to apply at the office and hand in his name, thenwhy, then life is worth living." "What's the matter?" I inquired.

"I've been thinking again. I tell you, my boy, it doesn't pay an old man to think. If he

possessed the treasure?

"You couldn't have seen me carry it to the cave, I said, 'for if you had there would have been no need of taking me prisoner.'

"No,' he replied, 'it was your hands.'

"My hands?'

"Yes. I was in a saloon where you were tak-ing a drink and I saw your hands were tar-nished."

A Postage Stamp Ruseum.

From the London Queen.

At Vionna on Monday a postage stamp museum was opened to the public. The address, we may observe, is Plankengasse No. 1, in the very heart of the city. The museum will be open to visitors daily and gratuitously. In one posite side of which M. and S. were already concealed. Soon a small flock of redheads came plentiful in New England. The richest colored gems of this kind come from Royalston, Mass. Though small they are almost as blue as sapphires. Chrysoberyl is found in many parts of Maine, but not of sufficient transparency to have gom value.

Rock crystal is plentiful in various localities of the United States. A mass of it weighing affity-one pounds from North Carolins was sent four years ago to Tiffany & Co. in New York. The original crystal, which must have weighed to need the interesting to the collector. Among the active matter, they went to camp to await his return. Fretty soon along he came loaded down with ducks and easily won his bet."

"Yes, that is all right about the bet, but why don't you tell us how he got those dateds?"

"Ob, that is easily enough explained. When would knock them over with the butt of his does not, like glass, detract from the rosiness."

Its superstity over glass lies in the fact that it does not, like glass, detract from the rosiness.

THE CZAR'S CAR IS SHOTPROOF,

From the Philadelphia Telegraph When the czar travels in Russia the precau tions taken for his safety could not be greater if he were in an enemy's country. A battalion of infantry is detailed for every two miles of distance, and, allowing 500 men as the effective force of each battalion, every spot of ground on both sides of the track is covered by sentinels within easy distance of each other. The czar is suddenly whirled off to the station, accompanied by the chosen twelve of his body guard, without pomp or circumstance, swiftly and silently. The czar always travels in a train of five carriages. His carriage is built in a pe-

culiar style.

The windows, while ample for light, are high, so that a person sitting down is invisible from the outside, and the sides of the car are fortified with plates of steel concealed in the ornamental woodwork, but strong enough to resist a bullet. There are two sentry boxes in the carriage one at each end, and each looking carriage, one at each end, and each looking out at an opposite side from the other. The

carriage, one at each end, and each looking out at an opposite side from the other. The guardsmen on duty in these apartments are shut in from any observation of the interior of the carriage, but at intervals of about two feet, the whole length of the saloon, are electric buttons communicating with the guard chambers, as well as with the two carriages, one containing the suite and the other, in the rear, occupied by the guardsmen not on duty. So far, therefore, as the train itself is concerned, the czar could be no more secure in St. Petersburg.

The train speeds on to its destination without a halt, except on account of accident. At a distance of not less than five miles ahead is a pioneer train, in which the imperial director of railways and the chief engineer of the particular railway on which the czar is traveling always ride. As the pilot train whizzes by the reserves along the line rush to arms and guard the sides of the railway, waiting until the imperial train has passed, so that the spectacle is present of continuous lines of soldiery for hundreds of miles. Arrived at the end of his journey, the czar is escorted to the quarters in tended for the imperial family.

The streets are guarded by special constables in the attire of citizens. Every property owner has been called upon to supply one or more of theag men at his own expense to do duty when the sovereign makes a public appearance. The constables average one in the of the crowd that through the twill be the miles that will be the will be the will be the miles the streets, and being in ordinary dress they can mingle with the people, note what is said, and, perhaps, do some

or the crowd that throngs the streets, and being in ordinary dress they can mingle with the peo-ple, note what is said, and, perhaps, do some-thing that will obtain them regular employ-ment among the secret police. With one-tenth the population engaged as spies upon the re-mainder, with troops enough concentrated to stand a formidable siege, and his faithful guardsmen degrage concentrated. guardsmen dogging every step, the czar goes through the forms of a visit to the ancient cap-ital of Russia or whatever city he may choose to honor.

THE MAID AND HER GARTER. A Frank Conversation That Was Started by

From the Chicago Times. "Excuse me a moment," said a very bright and pretty young woman, the other afternoon, during a stroll along State street with a reporter, and she vanished forthwith into the loor of a ladies' hair-dressing establishment. She was out again in a moment, however, and natural curiosity prompted the inquiry: "What did you rush in there so suddenly

"What did you rush in there so suddenly or?"

"Well, if you must ask. I went in to pull up ny stocking. It came unfastened."

"Usual occurrence?"

"Not very frequent, but it will happen sometimes, and it is a most embarrassing, not to say ancomfortable, plight for a girl to be in when she is on the street. There are so few places, you see, where she can go and be secure from the prying eyes of men. It's a wonder my accident happened right where it did, for I should have been miserable company for you till I "Well, if you must ask. I went in to pull up my stocking. It came unfastened."
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could have repaired the damage, and should have hated you and every man in sight most acutely all the time.

"It's all right to say one might step into a stairway entrance or something. Some man would come upon you as sure as you did. Why, I had the awfulest time one day down in the Rockery building imaginable. I'd been up to an office full of men on some business, and just as I came out into the hall my garter fastening slipped and there I was. Silk hose have a tendency to contract about as great as a rubber band. Well, I sauntered around that floor for a quarter of an hour looking for some secluded nook, but every time I'd save a was estaided.

"Won't you invite your friend to join us?" asked Smith, flipping his pistol in the direction of the Boone county sheriff, who sat with gaping mouth and staring eyes watching the draw would have been all right."

"You'll spoil that door, too, Mr. Bowser. Why don't you take a piece from this box? If you had put a straight edge on the other and marked it you would have been all right."

"Mon't you invite your friend to join us?" asked Smith, flipping his pistol in the direction of the Boone county sheriff, who sat with gaping mouth and staring eyes watching the draw arraight edge on the other and marked this strip when Mrs. Bowser, who and said:

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"You'll spoil that door, too, Mr. Bowser, when said the m nook, but every time I'd spy a prospective place a door would open and some spying man pop

out.

"I was getting desperate when I saw a door slightly ajar, and, glancing in, noticed that the office was empty. I stepped hurriedly inside, closed the door, and, not thinking of the window, pulled the stocking taut and fastened it securely. When I had finished I happened to look over my shoulder, and there, to my horror, across the area were three good-for-nothing, low-down, impudent clerks hanging out their window and laughing like so many gibbering idiots. I could have killed them.

"It's all right for you men," continued the fair victim of the woes of her sex's attire. "If a button breaks or anything happens to your

all victim of the wors of her sex's attire. "If a button breaks or anything happens to your clothes you'vealways a saloon door handy into which you can dive for repairs and subsequent consolation."

A Faring Song.

O, tired little mariner, Yeo-ho! Yeo-ho! Unto the strand of Slumberland

A-sailing we must go.

This is the time when children fare
Away from home:
So we'll seek the good ship Rockingchah
Afar to roam.

O yeo-ho!

O, sleepy little voyager, Yeo-ho! Yeo-ho! The pleasant breeze of drowsiness Beginning is to blow; And now the isles of Nidnod are All safely past;
And now over Dreamland's harbor bar
We steer at last
O yeo-ho!

-Portland Transcript.

A Past Captain's Eight.

From the New London Day.

For a week or two after the boat races the

humorous incidents of the occasion came to the surface. Here is one by Capt. Allen of the Yale 'varsity eight of 1890. A former captain of a Yale crew, for fun and to while away the time, started out to find an eight that could be relied upon to look like the genuine thing. There is a cut about a rowing man, and more especially one who has been in the 'varsity eights, that cannot be imitated. So that the seeker after brawn and muscle found his work no light task, and when he had succeeded in finding material the prospective crew was found to be composed of past captains of Yale exclusively. So there could be no mistaking either of them for a captain of a "barge" in the wilds of Coventry or Phenix Centre.

After borrowing clothes, so as to look as much like a Yale crew as possible, the past-captain crew shot up the river, the stroke calling each man in the boat by the name of the real Yale crew. When near the Harvards' quarters glasses were suddenly found to be leveled at the disturbers of the river's placidity, and in wondering tones those on the bank inquired of each other if that could possibly be the real 'varsity eight. But the game was soon the surface. Here is one by Capt. Allen of the

the real 'varsity eight. But the game was soon up, as the Harvards were onto the herculean form of the coxswain.

From Puck. "What did the ass say to Balaam, Willie?" "Come off." "Why do you think that?"
"Because he knew Balaam was onto him."

DRANK WITH JOHN SMITH, "T." Lapse From Temperance Principles That Lost the Cause a Promising Speaker.

From the Kansas City Times.

Perhaps one of the oddest and at the same time brightest characters in early Missouri was down town?" asked Mrs. Bowser the other mo Col. John Smith, "T," of Saline county. He ing as Mr. Bowser was ready to leave the house was a native of Saline county and a prosperous planter and slave owner in the forties. He was an eccentric genius, ready to shoot and then to kitchen. There's where all the flies come in. sition made him many warm friends.

Col. Smith had all his letters addressed tinction without some guiding mark, "When a fellow gets a letter from me," he would add, "he will know at once I wrote it." And he did. John Smith, "T," became is noted character. Many good stories are told of him. One of the best is that which the Hon. James S. Rollins used to tell with particular relish whenever and the standard of the standard o state that there were so many John Smiths in fix it myself." best is that which the Hon. James 8. Rounds used to tell with particular relish whenever some inquisitive youngster would ask him why he never in his later life made temperance speeches, whereas in his younger days his fame as a cold water advocate was not bounded by

county lines.
Whenever this nterrogatory was propounded him Maj. Rollins would let the lashes of his left eye rest quietly upon his cheek and for ten minutes he would entertain the company with the story of the first time he men John Smith, "T," and the important bearing which this event had upon his course as a temperance lecturer. Condensed the story runs this way:
Maj. Rollins and the sheriff of Boone county
had gone down to Jefferson City to attend to some business in the supreme court.

They went to the Rising Sun Hotel, kept by William Gordon. This was the famous old hotel of the capital. It was a rambling frame structure just opposite the old state house. In

structure just opposite the old state house. In front was a gorgeous delineation of a rising sun in gold and curlycues which gave the hostelry its name.

Maj. Rollins and the sheriff registered and then sat down to enjoy before the evening than sat down to enjoy before the evening. then sat down to enjoy before the evening mesl a contemplative view of the sign of the

A tall, fine-looking individual, dressed in the fashion of the prosperous man of the world, strolled into the waiting room, glanced over the register and then sauntered carelessly across to where Maj. Rollins and his friend were

"T," for he it was. "Yes, sir."
"Maj. Jeems S. Rollins?"

"Yes."
"Make a speech occasionally?" "Oh. yes."
"Temperance and all that." "Yes, sir; I am proud of my position question. Proud of it, sir." "My name is Smith—John Smith, T."

"Glad to meet you, Mr. Smith."
"Won't you join me in a social glass, Maj. "Who-I sir-I drink with you? Why, wha do you mean?"
"Gordon keeps some mighty fine liquor at

At this point host Gordon of the Rising Sun interrupted Major Rollins, who was white with anger and earnestly implored him to drink with "That's John Smith, T." whispered the land-lord. "He will kill you sure. Please drink with him."
But Major Rollins was furious. He again re-

"Why, certainly, Mr. Smith, I'll drink with

the Detroit Free Press. "What is your name, my little man?" "Willie when I'm good an' William when get licked "How old are you?" "Ask maw."

"Where do you live?"

don't you forget it."

'Don't you think that so bright a boy as you are ought to be more mannerly?"

'Say, looky here, I'm in it, I am, an' I sin't goin' to let no old duffer pump me on private matters. By-by."

And the precious child put his hands in his pockets and wafted himself down the street.

The kind old gantle.

ing that my business is increasing wonderfully.

It was a discovery of my own, and it has been worth a good many thousand dollars to me al-

Had an Object. From the New York World.

From the New York World.

One of the sitters on one of the benches at the entrance of the Bridge promenade was trying to read a ragged newspaper which he had licked up, when a policeman observed:

"You'll spoil your eyes trying to read in this doom."

"Never you mind! It's all right!"

"Never you mind! It's all right!"

"Just—keep quiet! I am neither blind nor deaf. If we live together ten billion years longer don't you ask me to even bore a hole in a table leg for a caster! This is the limit. I'm dangerous from this on!" the entrance of the Bridge promenade was trying to read a ragged newspaper which he had picked up, when a policeman observed:

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

"Perhaps you want to," continued the officer, as the man kept on squinting.

"I do, sir. I don't want to become quite blind, but I'd like to spoil 'em enough so that every nickel will look as big as a quarter to me."

"Bnow Not Pure.

From London Engineering.

The old proverbial purity of snow has been taken to task by a chemist at Malvern. The clean snow on melting was fairly bright. It gave on analysis: Total solids, 24 grains per callent chiefing.

A Sure Thing. From Street & Smith's Good News.

Minkers—"All the papers say Fleetfoot is

big money."
"How?"
"Put it on some other horse." SELTZER FOR ONE.



From the New York World. "Do you pass a carpenter shop on your wa "Why?" he cautiously asked in reply. "We ought to have a screen door to the

shake hands after explanations. For his fear- We can use one of those doors we brought lessness he was feared, but his generous dispo- with us, but we'll have to have a carpenter bang it." "We will, eh? I beg to differ. I don't pro-"John Smith, T." In explanation of this sin-gular change or addition to his name he would for doing what I can do in half an bour. I'll

MR, AND MRS. BOWSES

"You tried to hang a screen door last summe

"You tried to hang a screen door instrummer in Detroit and you got so mad you nearly tore the house down."

"I did, ch? That's a pretty yarn for you to stand up there and spin! In the first place, I never tried to hang a screen door, and in the

"But you—you"—— she stammered.
"Nothing of the sort! I don't even remember that we had a screen door. I never tried to hang one. I never got mad I never even saw a fly around our house in Detroit. Change of climate seems to have had a very queer effect on you."

"But won't you send up a carpenter?"

"Not by a jugful! I shan't have anything to do at the office this afternoon, and if there's a bit of tinkering around the house it will be fun for me."

fun for me."

He returned at noon, having a heavy parcel with him, and when Mrs. Bowser saked about the contents he cut the string and replied:

"Just a few tools. Come handy to tinker with. Every man ought to keep a few tools and do his own repairing. I think I saved mat least \$200 last year."

"Well, I hope you won't fly mad over your work. A screen door is a very particular thing to hang."

"I know that it takes a skilled workman,

feasting their aesthetic eye upon the gorgeous found four screen doors of different sizes. He found four screen doors of different sizes. He selected one he thought would fit and carried scleeted one he thought would fit and carried screen to be a scleeted one he thought would fit and carried screen to be a screen to be selected one he thought would fit and carried it up. It was six inches too high. The next was four inches too short. The third was almost long enough to make two such doors to he wanted. He had the fourth one, which was almost a fit, in the back yard, when Mrs. Bowser came out to say:

"If you had first measured the opening and then measured your doors you wouldn't have

then measured your doors you wouldn't have had to lug up but this one."
"Wouldn't I? Perhaps you understand my object in bringing up the extra ones? Perhaps it is the duty of a husband to explain every little move he makes?"

The door had to be sawed off about an inch at the top. Mr. Bowser brought out a couple of kitchen chairs, made a scratch on the door with a nail and was about to use the saw when the order.

"Aren't you going to strike a line "For what reason?" "If you don't you can't saw straight."
"Can't I? Perhaps I am blind?"
When he finished sawing off the strip and held the frame up to the opening it was plain that he had run his saw at an angle.

"I told you so," she quietly observed.
"Told me what?" he replied, as he turned on her. "Do you suppose I don't know what I'm about? Do you imagine I wanted a straight top on that door? If you know so much go ahead and tinish the job!" Mrs. Bowser went into the house, and Mr. Bowser held the frame up again to see that he would be obliged to tack on a strip or leave an opening for all the flies in New York state. He

was sawing a piece off one of the other doors to make this strip when Mrs. Bowser appeared

"But you'll never me

"If I don't no other man on earth need try!" She went in again and he sawed off a strip and nailed it on the other door. Then be held it up to find the frame half an inch too long. it up to find the frame half an inch too long.

Mrs. Bowser reappeared and was about to my something, but he glared at her so savagely that she went back without a werd.

"The infernal old kitchen is either lifting up or settling down!" he growled as he held the door up. "I've got to saw a piece off the bottom to make a fit, and she'll either fit or down comes the sharty!"

"Say, looky here, I'm in it, I am, an' I ain't goin' to let no old duffer pump me on private matters. By-by."

And the precious child put his hands in his pockets and wafted himself down the street, whistling "Annie Rooney."

The kind old gentieman happened to be his uncle, just returning from a long residence abroad, and when Willie got home that night his name was William.

How Dressmakers Use Beer.

From the New York Herald.

"Beer is absolutely indispensable to our business nowadays," said a fashionable dressmaker the other day as she noticed my glance of inquiry at a basketful of empty bottles that a servant was taking out.

"Oh, dear, no, I never drink it, nor the girls either, with my permission, but we use a good many bottlesful every day, nevertheless."

"What good is a door there if you leave all those cracks?"

"Cracks! You can't find one!"

"Look here—and here—and here! Mr. Bowser, even the bumble-bees of New Fork would have no trouble in flying in there! And how are you putting that spring on?"

Mr. Bowser laid down the hammer, the gimlet and the screw driver, and after wiping off his flushed face he stood erect and pointed into the kitchen. Mrs. Bowser disappeared without a word. Then he inspected and found cracks. "Confounded old doorway is out of plumb, and that's the matter!" he growled, as he set to work to unhinge it. When he got the door off he racked it this way and that and tried it again. More cracks than before. He took it down and sprang on the crowled face he stood erect and pointed into the kitchen. Mrs bowser dispensable to our business absolutely indispensable to our business news as the noticed my glance of inquiry at a basketful of empty bottles that a scrvant was taking out.

"Oh, dear, no, I never drink it, nor the girls either, with my permission, but we use a good many bottlesful every day, nevertheless."

"How?"

"Why, to wash silk in. It gives old silk a luster and a new look, almost like goods fresh.

"Bowser and here—and here—and here—and here—and here—and here—and here—an

many bottlesful every day, nevertheless."

"How?"

"Why, to wash silk in. It gives old silk a luster and a new look, almost like goods fresh from the loom. Then, too, it gives it a little body which lasts for awhile, long enough for our purpose, anyway. At least half my trade is in making over dresses, and so much better does the silk look after going through the beer-does the silk look and the silk look after going through the beer does the silk look and the last look after going through the beer does the silk look and the last look they were reduced to strings and strips. Then he went up to Mrs. Bowser, panting and perspiring and pale-faced, and hoursely whis-

pered:
"This is the last time—the very last! Next time you coax me into doing any such informal puttering work around the house I'll go—sa, never to return!"
"When did I conx you?"

gallon; chlorine, trace; free ammoria, 0.16 A Sure Thing.

From Street & Smith's Good News.

Minkers—"All the papers say Fleetfoot is sure to win today's race. The owner of Fleetfoot says the same thing. So does the jockey.

All the bookmakers say so, too."

Winkers—"By Jove! That's a chance to make high more."

Winkers—"By Jove! That's a chance to make high more." bringing down the organic impurities e pended in the atmosphere and so doing its lit toward the prevention of fogs.

